

N<sup>o</sup> 1897.



N<sup>o</sup>. 8.

## PUBLICATIE-BLAD.

### PUBLICATIE,

waarbij wordt afgekondigd de Wet van 2 Mei 1897 (*Nederlandsch Staatsblad* No. 129), houdende goedkeuring van het verdrag van handel en scheepvaart tussehen Nederland en Japan, den 8sten September 1896 te 's Gravenhage gesloten.

#### IN NAAM DER KONINGIN!

DE GOUVERNEUR van Curaçao,

Van wege de Koningin den last ontvangen hebbende te afkondiging van onderstaande Wet:

AFSCHRIFT.

IN NAAM VAN HARE MAJESTEIT WILHELMINA, BIJ DE GRATIE GODS, KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN, PRINSES VAN ORANJE-NASSAU, ENZ., ENZ., ENZ.

WIJ EMMA, KONINGIN-WEDUWE, REGENTES VAN HET KONINKRIJK;

Allen, die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, saluut! doen te weten:

Alzoo wij in overweging hebben genomen dat in het Verdrag van handel en scheepvaart tussehen *Nederland* en *Japan* met daarbij behoorend Protocol, den 8sten September 1896 door wederzijdsche gevolmachtigden te 's Gravenhage geteekend, bepalingen voorkomen, die wettelijke rechten betreffen:

Gelet op het tweede gedeelte van artikel 59 der Grondwet;

Zoo is het, dat Wij, den Raad van State gehoord, en met gemeen overleg der Staten-Generaal, hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, gelijk Wij goedvinden en verstaan bij deze:

Eenig artikel.

Het nevens deze wet in afschrift gevoegde Verdrag van

handel en scheepvaart tusschen *Nederland* en *Japan*, met daar-  
bij behoorend Protocol, den 8sten September 1896 door we-  
derzijdsche gevolmachtigden te 's *Gravenhage* geteekend,  
wordt goedgekeurd.

Lasten en bevelen, dat deze in het *Staatsblad* zal worden  
geplaatst, en dat alle Ministerieele Departementen, Autori-  
teiten, Colleges en Ambtenaren, wie zulks aangaat, aan de  
nauwkeurige uitvoering de hand zullen houden.

Gegeven te Stuttgart, den 2n. Mei 1897.

(get.) EMMA.

*De Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken,*

(get.) J. RÖELL.

*De Minister van Waterstaat,*

*Handel en Nijverheid,*

(get.) VAN DER SLEJDEN.

*De Minister van Financiën,*

(get.) SPRENGER VAN EIJK.

*De Minister van Koloniën,*

(get.) BERGSMA.

*De Minister van Justitie,*

(get.) VAN DER KAAJ.

#### AFSCHRIFT.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and in Her name  
Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of the Kingdom and His Majesty  
the Emperor of Japan, being equally desirous of maintaining  
the relations of good understanding which happily exist  
between Them, by extending and increasing the intercourse  
between Their respective States, and being convinced that  
this object cannot better be accomplished than by revising the  
treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have re-  
solved to complete such a revision, based upon principles of  
equity and mutual benefit, and, for that purpose, have named  
as their Plenipotentiaries that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and in Her  
name Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of the Kingdom:

Jonkheer J. RÖELL, knight of the Royal Order of the Ne-  
therland Lion, Minister of Foreign Affairs, PH. W. VAN DER  
SLEJDEN, Minister of Waterstaat, Commerce and Industry,

J. P. SPRENGER VAN EYK, knight of the Royal Order of the Netherland Lion, Minister of Finance, J. H. BERGSMAN, Commander of the Royal Order of the Netherland Lion, Minister for the Colonies and W. VAN DER KAAIJ, knight of the Royal Order of the Netherland Lion, Minister of Justice;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

AKABANE SHIRO, Shogei, fifth class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Minister Resident at the Court of Her Majesty The Queen of the Netherlands;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article I.

The subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

They shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights, and they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts.

In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same privileges, liberties and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured foreign nation.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, ordinances and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured foreign nation.

The subjects of either of the Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

Article II.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may trade in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly, or in partnership with foreigners or native subjects; and they may there own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the laws, police and customs regulations of the country like native subjects.

They shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured foreign nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts, or duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public corporations or functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured foreign nation.

It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the special laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, police and public security in force or which may hereafter be enacted in each of the two countries and applicable to all foreigners in general.

Article III.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected.

It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for subjects of the country.

Article IV.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving; and no other, or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained, or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

Article V.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Article VI.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, counties, facilities and drawbacks.

Article VII.

All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Netherland vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands in Netherland vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Netherland vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions or possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Netherland or in Japanese vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

Article VIII.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public corporations, functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured foreign nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

Article IX.

In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country;



the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

Article X.

The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the Netherlands and of Japan respectively. It is, however understood that Japanese subjects in the dominions and possessions of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, and Netherland subjects in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are or may be granted under such laws, ordinances and regulations to the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country.

A Japanese vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, and a Netherland vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other port, or, ports of destination where foreign trade is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the laws and custom-house regulations of the two countries.

The Japanese Government, however, agree to allow Netherland vessels to continue, as heretofore, for the period of the duration of the present Treaty, to carry cargo between the existing open ports of the Empire, excepting to or from the ports of Osaka, Niigata and Ebisu-minato.

Article XI.

Any ship-of-war or merchant-vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship-of-war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Con-

Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular-Agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such Consular officer, they shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular-Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of Japanese vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands shall take place in accordance with the laws, ordinances and regulations of the Netherlands, and reciprocally all measures of salvage relative to Netherland vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall take place in accordance with the laws, ordinances and regulations of Japan.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furnitures and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners, master or their agents, when claimed by them. If such owners, master or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular-Agents upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officers, owners, master or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

When a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the Contracting Parties is stranded or wrecked in the dominions and possessions of the other, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular-Agents shall be authorized, in case the owner or master, or other agent of him is not present, to lend thier official assistance in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of the respective States. The same rule shall apply in case the owner, master, or other agent is present, but requires such assistance to be given.

#### Article XII,

All vessels which, according to Japanese law, are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which, according to Netherland law, are to be deemed Netherland vessels, shall,



for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and Netherlands vessels respectively.

Article XIII.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular-Agents of each of the Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

Article XIV.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, industry and navigation, any privilege, favour or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Government, subjects, citizens, ships or merchandise of any other State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Government, subjects, ships or merchandise of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade, industry and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured foreign nation.

Article XV.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular-Agents in all the ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.

This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to every other Power.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular-Agents may exercise all functions, and shall, under the same conditions, enjoy all privileges, exemptions and immunities which are, or may hereafter be, granted to Consular officers of the most favoured foreign nation.

Article XVI.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall under the same conditions enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the protection accorded to native subjects or subjects or citizens of the most favoured foreign nation in regard to patents, trade-marks and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

Article XVII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Netherlands Majesty.

The subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will enjoy, however, in the above mentioned Netherland colonies and possessions concerning their commerce, ships, merchandise and custom duties, import as well as export, the same rights, privileges, immunities, favours and exemptions, which are, or will hereafter be granted to the most favoured foreign nation, with the exception of the special favours accorded or to be accorded to the native states of the Eastern Archipelago for their navigation and the importation of their products into the Netherland East Indian Colonies.

Article XVIII.

The present Treaty shall, from the date it comes into force, be substituted in place of the Treaties respectively of the 23rd day of the 12th month of the 2nd year of Ansei, corresponding to the 30th day of January 1856, of the 29th day of the 8th month of the 4th year of Ansei, corresponding to the 16th day of October 1857, and of the 10th day of the 7th month of the 5th year of Ansei, corresponding to the 18th day of August 1858, the Convention of the 13th day of the 5th month of the 2nd year of Keiou, corresponding to the 25th day of June 1866, and all Arrangements and Agreements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties; and from the same date such Treaties, Conventions, Arrangements and Agreements shall cease to be binding, and in consequence the jurisdiction then exercised by Netherland Courts in Japan, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions and immunities then enjoyed by Netherland subjects as a part of or appurtenant to such jurisdiction, shall absolutely and without notice cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese Courts.

Article XIX.

The present Treaty shall not take effect until the sixteenth day of the seventh month of the thirty second year of Meiji, corresponding to the sixteenth July one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

It shall come into force one year after His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government shall have given notice to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands of its wish to have the same brought into operation. Such notice may be given at any time after the sixteenth day of the seventh month of the thirty first year of Meiji, corresponding to the sixteenth July one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight. The Treaty shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from the date it goes into operation.

Either High Contracting Party shall have the right, at any time after eleven years shall have elapsed from the date

this Treaty takes effect, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given, this Treaty shall wholly cease and determine.

Article XX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio within twelve months after its signature as soon as the formalities required in each country shall have been fulfilled.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at the Hague, in duplicate, this eighth day of the ninth month of the 29th year of Meiji corresponding to the eighth day of Sept. of the eighteen hundred and ninety sixth year of the Christian era.

(L. S.) (signed) J. RÖELL.

(L. S.) ( " ) VAN DER SLEYDEN.

(L. S.) ( " ) SPRENGER VAN EYK (L. S.) (signed) AKA-BANÉ SHIRO.

(L. S.) ( " ) BERGSMA.

(L. S.) ( " ) VAN DER KAAJ.

—o—  
PROTOCOL.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, deeming it advisable in the interests of both countries to regulate certain special matters of mutual concern, apart from the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations:

1. It is agreed by the Contracting Parties, that one month after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, the import-tariff now in operation in Japan in respect of goods and merchandise imported into Japan by the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, shall cease to be binding. From the same date the general statutory tariff of Japan for the time being in force shall, subject to the provisions of article X of the Treaty of the 10th of the 7th month of the 5th year of Ansei corresponding to the 18th August 1858 at present subsisting between the Contracting Parties, as long as the said Treaty remains in force, and thereafter, subject to the provisions of articles IV and XIV of the Treaty signed this day, be applicable to the goods and merchandise, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions and pos-

sessions of Her Royal Netherland Majesty upon importation into Japan. But nothing contained in this Protocol shall be held to limit or qualify the right of the Japanese Government to restrict or to prohibit the importation of adulterated drugs, medicines, food or beverages; indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, photographs, or any other indecent or obscene articles; articles in violation of patent, trade-mark or copyright laws of Japan; or any other article which for sanitary reasons or in view of public security or morals might offer any danger.

In all other respects the stipulations of the existing Treaties and Conventions shall be maintained unconditionally until the time when the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day comes into force.

2. The Japanese Government, pending the opening of the country to Netherland subjects, agree to extend the existing passport system in such a manner as to allow Netherland subjects, on the production of a certificate of recommendation from the Netherland Representative in Tokio, or from any of Her Majesty's Consuls at the open ports in Japan, to obtain upon application passports available for any part of the country, and for any period not exceeding twelve months, from the Imperial Japanese Foreign Office in Tokio, or from the chief authorities in the Prefecture in which an open port is situated; it being understood that the existing rules and regulations governing Netherland subjects who visit the interior of the Empire are to be maintained.

3. The Netherland Government, so far as they are concerned, give their consent to the following arrangements: The several foreign settlements in Japan shall be incorporated with the respective Japanese communes, and shall thenceforth form part of the general municipal system of Japan.

The competent Japanese authorities shall thereupon assume all municipal obligations and duties in respect thereof; and the common funds and property, if any, belonging to such Settlements, shall at the same time be transferred to the said Japanese authorities.

When such incorporation takes place, the existing leases in perpetuity, under which property is now held in the said Settlements, shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property. It is, however, understood that the Consular authorities, mentioned in the same, are in all cases to be replaced by the Japanese authorities.

All lands which may previously have been granted by the Japanese Government free of rent for the public purposes of the said settlements shall, subject to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved free of all taxes and charges for the public purposes, for which they were originally set apart.

It is, however, understood that if on any of these points more favorable conditions are granted to any other foreign nation, those conditions shall without further stipulation be equally applicable to Netherland subjects.

4. It is understood, that although with the entering into full operation of the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day the jurisdiction now exercised by Netherland judicial authorities in Japan comes to an end, still in respect of all those affairs, that are actually pending at the time the treaty takes full effect, the said jurisdiction shall continue to be exercised until the final decision of such affairs.

5. The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed that this Protocol shall be submitted to the two High Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, and that when the said Treaty is ratified, the agreements contained in the Protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of a further formal ratification.

It is also agreed that this Protocol shall terminate at the same time the said Treaty ceases to be binding.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at the Hague, in duplicate, this eighth day of the ninth month of the 29th year of Meiji corresponding to the eighth day of Sept. of the eighteen hundred and ninety sixth year of the Christian era.

(L. S.) (signed) J. RÖELL.

(L. S.) ( " ) VAN DER SLEYDEN.

(L. S.) ( " ) SPRENGER VAN EYK.

(L. S.) (signed) AKABANÉ SHIRO.

(L. S.) ( " ) BERGSMAN.

(L. S.) ( " ) VAN DER KAAJ.

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The undersigned, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister Resident at the Hague, in virtue of special authorisation from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government, has the honour to announce to Her Royal Netherland Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Imperial Japanese Government, recognizing the advantage of having the Codes of the Empire which have already been promulgated in actual operation.

when the Treaty stipulations at present subsisting between the Government of Japan and that of the Netherlands cease to be binding, engage not to give the notice provided for by the second paragraph of article XIX of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed this day, until those portions of said Codes which are now in abeyance, are brought into actual force.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency the assurance of his high consideration.

Japanese Legation, the Hague the eighth Septr. 1896.

(L. S.) (signed) AKABANÉ SHIRO.

Accordeert met het origineel,

*De Secretaris-Generaal*

*bij het Departement van Koloniën,*

(get.) A. E. ELIAS.

Voor eensluidend afschrift,

*De Secretaris-Generaal,*

A. E. ELIAS.

Heeft de opneming daarvan in het Publicatie-blad bevolen.

Gedaan te Willemstad, den 10n. Juni 1897.

BARGE.

De Gouvernements-Secretaris,

HELLMUND.

Uitgegeven den 28n. Juni 1897.

De Gouvernements-Secretaris,

HELLMUND.